WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1909.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second

Class Mail Matter. Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month...... \$0 50 DAILY, Per Year 6 00 UNDAY, Per Year 2 00 AILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month tage to foreign countries added. All checks, money orders, &q., to be made payde to THE SUN.

tion at 170 Nassau street, in the Borougt Manhattan, New York. President and Treas u street; Secretary of the Association inklin Bartlett, 5 Nassan street.

don office. Effingham House, 1 Arunde reet, Strand. The daily and Sunday SUN are le in London at the American and Colohange, Carlton street, Regent street, Daw's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street,

Paris office, 22 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily s, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, mlevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for wish to have rejected articles returned must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Waterway Mania.

During the first session of the Sixtieth grees and the present session up the middle of February about forty have been introduced calling for tion on canals, most of them proposappropriations either for surveys or construction. The list is interest The more important projects ap-Congressional Record:

R. A.065 - Survey from Red River to Sulphu or, Texas.

H. R.4.048 Survey from Mississippi

M.IR. 4.065-Survey from Benton Harbor, Mich edo. Ohio. H. R. 6.180-Appropriation for canal at Oregon

H. R. 6.143-Survey and estimate for canal con navigable waters of Niagara River. H. R. 6.797 -- Survey for extension of Intercoasta

My; Ore.

Conal Louisiana. R. 7.333-Survey and estimate from Humbo to Fal River, California.

R. 9.081-Survey from Toledo to Chicago. R. 9.104-Survey across Florida.

M. R. 9.196-Survey from Fall River, Mass., to mouth Fore River.

lichigan and Lake Superior. H. J. Res. 65-For examination of waterwa

m Mobile Bay to Perdido and Escambia bays. H. R. 13,273-To construct canal connecting

H. R. 19.967-To construct at Port Arthur, Tex. H. R. 21,765-To construct between Delaware and Rehoboth bays.

H. R. 25.513 -Survey Lake Erie to Ohio River H. R. 26,733 Survey Mississippi River to Ric

H. K. 27.933-T purchase Albemarle and Chese

B. R. 28,021-For the same purpose S. R. 75-Survey and examination Boston, Mass

Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. 92-Survey St. Andrews Bay Florida

S. 754-To ascertain feasibility and probab of cana! from Tennessee River, Tennessee Demuigee Piver, Ga.

B. C. Res. 35-Survey Boston, Mass., to Beau

Several other proposals were made

projects here mentioned were the subect respectively of more than one bill. waterways into ship canals.

Boston to Minneapolis, or to the Rio Grande, or to nobody knows where on the Missouri. There would be an inland water route from Philadelphia to Pittsburg via H. C. Res. 39, S. R. 82, the Mississippi and the Ohio; or, if preferred, a route between the same points via H. C. Res. 39, S. R. 82, the Mississippi River to Lake Superior (H. R. 4.048). down the lake to Chicago, to Toledo Fig. H. R. 9,081, and thence to the Ohio River via H. R. 25,813. The possibilities for canoeists and houseboat owners are stupendous. As a transportation scheme the aggregate of all these measures is truly magnificent. It is indeed a royal enterprise. It makes a strong appeal to the imagination. It dwarfs the Panama Canal, and the cost Panama seem a negligible trifle.

The Retrenchment of a Marble Hall.

heard in unless he has a voice like Cuban treasury may be able to pay without serithe sound of many Roosevelts, and yet to succeed in poisoning this too ample chamber with air the catacombs would chitecture. A well intentioned form of building, gratifying to the simple mocratic instinct for space and giving from the galleries opportunity to for these extraordinary expenses? strangers and constituents to behold the seats of the mighty even if their voices are inaudible.

The inattentive membership, except the people reading papers or writing etters, the set speech-we don't know some time in the future of all or part of this many iniquities and inferiorities extraordinary expense." were tried fifty years ago and found statements as cash. All contracts and importance in production. The seems to have been Mr. Statements as cash. It seems to have been Mr. Statements.

"English," they were probably uncom- Government had been paid "as far as fortable. Doubtless a rocking chair is practicable to date." the throne which each member really

cannot be exhibited publicly. tol. The press will come between the ing a revolution and cyclone and inhope, undeserved.

If the proposed new arrangement shall be kinder to the lungs of the members, increase their interest and participation in the proceedings and add stature to the voices of now necessarily silent or inarticulate orators. well and better. We more than suspect, however, that the House, halled and asphyxiated and more or less muted as it is, is a pretty satisfactory body, whatever it is to look at or to Congressional Record they would find it a mighty interesting daily. Take out flapdoodle, and the ludicrous obituary printed matter which should be rigidly excluded-and you have a great mass of information on public affairs, and plenty of real, "running," actual, unpremeditated debate, that comes from agile and trained minds. We have not the least doubt, in spite of the muckr in the following tabulation from rakers, that both the House and the Senate are abler, as they are undoubtedly better behaved, than any of their predecessors in the misty "best days of the republic"; and of course they have to work a great deal harder.

On the point of behavior we find some excellent remarks, which almost every memory will enforce or add to, in a speech made by Mr. FOSTER of Vermont:

"We have greatly improved our manners as a legislative body during the past twenty-five or thirty years. We are frequently told of the conditions that formerly existed. It is said that twenty-five years ago the principal use to which these desks were put was as a resting place for ing of coming in, taking off their coats, lighting their cigars and sticking their feet upon the desks in front of them while the business of the louse was being proceeded with. And the mem bership of the House has greatly improved in many other respects. This ancient gentleman [referring to Mr. CHAUNCY], who has been as employee of the House for over half a century an heirloom,' as our friend here suggests, has frequently related instances of the old days. into the House so badly under the influence of intoxicating liquor that they had to be assisted

"We have changed all these things. To-day no nember would be tolerated here for a moment bad form for a man to come here and attemp to smoke his cigar or take off his coat or rest his feet upon the desk in front of him."

One doesn't need to be older than SATURN to remember those primitive bubits and those uplifted early American feet. To take more innocent instances. we suppose that no Senator would appear in his stocking feet, as Mr. CALL of Florida is said to have done, nor would a Representative address the House in his shirtsleeves, as JOE WALKER of Worcester eferring to canals. A number of the did. The whiskey flustered member has gone or all but gone with the duel the blustering and swearing, the bowie knife and revolver, the fights on the The foregoing list does not include the scheme of converting the Ohio, the Miselseippi, the Missouri and sundry other rule, in order and dignity. May it improve still more, fill itself with fresh If all these plans were to be carried air, and hear, if it wants to, the faintest out it would be possible to go by inland murmur of a voicelet addressed to its routes practically all the way from ears. At the same time we are bound to say, taking as we do and shall keep on doing frequent occasion to gird at it, that it is already a highly capable and

efficient body. The Cost of Intervention.

A statement of striking interest to Cuba and of some concern to the United commanding officers proclaim their as-States was made by Mr. TAWNEY of Minnesota when he said, while the general deficiency appropriation bill was under consideration in the House, that the Administration had not collected a dollar of the money expended on account of Congress that the accumulation had waris the Panama Canal, and the cost priation bill approved March 4, 1907, a work to cost \$50,000,000 at the rate of built up and fostered in this country. You contained the following provision:

" The President is hereby authorized to receive from the treasury of the Cuban Republic and pay into the Treasury of the United States from time The House of Representatives is a to time such amounts to reimburse the United nall assembly in a showy, echoing and states for the expenditures from the United stuffy hall. To make "marble halls," a States Treasury made necessary on account of ndid auditorium" that nobody can the present intervention as he may consider the ous embarrassment."

Mr. TAWNEY stated that he had been advised by the officials of the War Dechoke in-this is a too common achieve- partment that no money whatever had ment of what may be called legislative been received under this authorization,

whereupon: " Mr. SHERLEY -And no effort was made while we were in charge to reimburse the Government

" Mr. TAWNEY-None that I know of.

" Mr. SHERLEY -Does the gentleman know what prospect there is of ever getting this money back? " Mr. TAWNEY-! do not know of any prospec now unless the State Department should be au-"field days"; the representatives of thorized to negotiate with the Republic of Cuba for the purpose of securing a reimbursement

of the House have been attributed to The prospect of liquidation should be size and seating arrangements. As rose colored. The Cubans will natuto the latter for some eighty years there rally want to cancel the debt, and if been fruitless bother, sometimes good order prevails in the island and tile change. At last, under the influeconomy is practised during the Gomez of civil service reform, which takes administration there ought to be revenue of their time for place hunters, and nue enough for the purpose above all of the Office Building, which gives them legitimate expenses. In a despatch vested by white labor." He avers that excuse for literary labors in the which ex-Governor CHARLES E. MAGOON House, the members, every man of them sent to the War Department from States agree that "the larger part of the proud in a secretary, have been willing Havana on January 28 he reported that crop in each of those States is made by listen to reason and Mr. McCall, the total cash balance available for the The hall is to be made one-third smaller. needs of the new Government was don't like farming. They prefer the The desks are to be removed and chairs \$2,860,688.47, not including bonds valued towns and "menial and personal service"; with book racks introduced. Benches at \$1,000,000 which appeared in treasury so

It is true that the tangible cash on prefers, but such sybaritic weakness hand was less than half the amount of the debt due the United States for To our mind bad air is a main cause restoring order and setting up the of much of the bad temper that shows Republic of Cuba in business again; itself in the House occasionally or and it may be granted that the balance oftener, of intellectual torpor and som- will not last very long to meet unnia also. As we understand, the House avoidable expenses. But the inflow of is still to be cabined and confined. It revenue is constant and increasing. is not to burrow out of its crypt to its When Governor Magoon made his first dreamed of goal and pure air at last report, on December 1, 1907, for, as in the uttermost south end of the Capi- he said, "a year immediately followwind and its nobility. The apparent cluding a period of panic and worldgratitude of members because they are wide disturbance of business and to get air by the five windows in the finance," he announced that for the press gallery is touching, but not, we five months ended with November 1907, the receipts had been "in excess of the estimate upon which the budget was based, to wit, \$25,466,325," and he observed:

> "What would be the results of a few years progress under conditions of tranquillity, united effort and proper administration?"

It is a fair presumption that such conditions will prevail during the administration of President GOMEZ. The revenues ought to show a progressive increase from the natural development hear. If more of our fellow citizens of the island's resources as soon as the would make a practice of reading the stability of the new Government is demonstrated. We do not therefore share the pessimism of Representative the amusing, almost too infrequent, FITZGERALD of New York, who, referring to the claim of the United States prose and poetry and the piles of re- said in the House the other day: "We have given up possession, the money has been expended, and there is little reason to believe that reimbursement will ever be made.

Sims and the Minnesota.

The assignment of Commander SIMS to the bridge of the first class battleship Minnesota has provoked a some what amusing storm in naval circles. It is amusing in one sense because the service cannot help itself. It is serious in another way according to the views of the best men in the navy, because Commander SIMS is a specialist in gunnery who has spent the last thirteen years at a desk or in foreign billets, has never commanded even a gunboat in the whole course of his career, and so far as experience goes cannot possibly have the faintest idea of the intricate responsibilities that will confront him when he raises his flag on the battleship Minnesota.

What causes the shouting of the Captains is the fact that up to a month or two ago the rules and regulations of the navy forbade the assignment of less than a Captain to the command of a battleship. Up to a comparatively recent date indeed it had not been permissible to assign Commanders to first class cruisers. The rules and regulations of the navy are matters within the dictation of the President theoretically, but as a rule they are really governed by the Department, and until very recently they limited to Captains the command of battleships. Nobody seems to know exactly when the change was made further than that it must have been done to meet the case of Commander SIMS-a matter of some few weeks. All of a sudden, like some bolt out of the unsuspecting blue, appeared the official bulletin announcing STMS for the command of the Minnesots and then the trouble began. Consulting the rules and regulations, naval officers were astounded to find them changed to fit the occasion. After only gossip, conjecture, dis and rumor painted with a thousand tongues.

President ROOSEVELT has avowed himself the champion of regularity and ascertained merit as the standard of promotion in the military service. He President Roosevelt. In the midst of the has denounced with Homeric gesture and glistening teeth the infusion of favoritism and political influence into the regulation of the army and navy. Yet here is SIMS ordered to command the Minnesota with the rubric of the navy mysteriously ajusted to the circumstances, and thus it happens that the seafaring navigators and educated tonishment and their discontent.

The City Debt.

The meat of the Cassidy committee's report on the city debt is in its definition of the town's liabilities. These of the last intervention in Cuba, which include, the committee declares, the amounted to \$6,102,956. It was no fault obligations assumed by the actual letting of contracts, but not, before they not been diminished by instalment pay- are issued, the bonds authorized to carry ments, for the general deficiency appro- on a proposed work. In this way, for \$10,000,000 a year, the encroachment put your finger right on the privilege or on the debt limit would be gradual. growing as the contracts were let, and not dating as a total from the day on which the improvement was authorized.

> The result of such a system of reckoning would be to enlarge immensely the community's borrowing capacity, to increase its power to undertake public sums of money than it now has. There will be two opinions as to this prospect. At once the fear will arise that administrations may neglect to carry out the plans adopted by their predecessors, thus causing the waste of large sums, and that the embarkation in unnecessary and visionary projects will be much

> encouraged. The report of the committee is not final, and its adoption and approval by the Legislature are not likely to be accomplished without a struggle.

Mr. SLAYDEN, Representative in Congress of the Fourteenth Texas district, denies what Mr. Tarr said the other day and most of us believe in as an axiom, that "the negro is absolutely essential to the development of the South." Mr. SLAY-DEN asserts that "quite 85 per cent. of the Texas cotton crop-some 4,000,000 bales-is planted, cultivated and harhis colleagues from the other cotton white men," and the ratio of production "each year they are of less and less

purpose in these assertions, the value of RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK. which may be determined by the statisticians, to encourage white im

into the South. Whites can work there se well as in the middle States, and only white men are essential to Southern de velopment. But what kind of white men. dmitting Mr. SLATDEN'S conch and leaving out of consideration the expatriation and extermination of the negroes, "a social and economic incubus" There is an impression that the Italians South or some parts of it, and that only Anglo-Saxons' need apply. But where o get them?

Soon about the only news worth record ing about the Mauretania will be that she has failed to smash a record.

For seven years it has worn sackcloth.

We presume that the new Committee of One Hundred now forming to rescue this city from the clutches of the politicians at the next Mayoralty election will be known as the Twentieth Century Limited.

THE BOSTON LIFTER.

An Immeral but Persuasive Plea to That Sinner Sin in Peace.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Sostonian heart is wrung by the editorial aucient habit of shoplifting from the colear that this final haymaker will persuade ts own, against which God protect us!

was really the Transcript? Have you operas and plays? If you have, then please O Sun, help us of Boston by not "reforming he conscience of the Transcript. Praise rather than blame it for publishing any ritical notices other than its own.

ppeared in "Hedda Gabler" in Boston and he Transcript recorded that the play was an Ibsen drama almost psychological"! Only Bostonians will suffer if you shamthe Transcript into belated virtue. It is dear to us, who have had it handed down father's father, not for what it A. J. PATRICK gives but what it takes. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., February 28.

NEW YORK POLICE AND FIREMEN

A Sturdy and Constantly Improving Set of Courageous Men.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir-Fe welve years I have been paying an annual visit to New York from London, and I ven ture to supplement Mr. G. F. Shrady's letter on the New York police. On every the city is very striking, and since new etter lot of men than the New York force The mounted branch is magnificently manned and horsed, and only visitors from abroad can appreciate how much this city as been improved by the traffic regula tions. Of course the drivers kick but the general public rejoices and the cars go much quicker. Vital statistics also hould think must make a different showing

as to accidents. A few weeks ago two Russian terrorists held up a bank messenger in London and shot twenty-three people in their mad flight. One young policeman grappled with right and was instantly killed. A national subscription was opened for his widow his funeral was attended by four Cabinet Ministers, three thousand policemen, the volunteer regiments of the district. Every store was closed in Tottenham district during the funeral, and he was treated as a great national hero. Now very often NewYork policemen and firemen show the red badge of courage. A fire chief and a police sergeant have both given their lives in performance of their duty. May I, as a stranger, suggest that New York paid these herges a very insignificant tribute? They deserved big public funerals—empty compensation no doubt for duty nobly done, but heroism of public servants should certainly be more deeply appreciated.

ARTHUR W. OSBORNE. right and was instantly killed. A national

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to express the wish that a recent edi-torial of yours could be printed in the principal column of every newspaper in this country every day for thirty days or morethe part of it that bears hard on hus and cry and indiscriminate abuse against so-called "trusts" by some newspapers, and even by persons professing to be statesmen, who never state any privilege or advantage which such "trusts" enjoy or by which they are fostered and enabled to destroy or prevent competition. t is gratifying to have a newspaper which states and restates the case accurately As you tersely say, "There is no monopoly possible in the United States unless it exis by bribery, corruption and secret violation of the law, or by the sanction of the law, as in the case of a patent." True. If every one is left on even terms of compe tition, there can be no such thing as a mo nopoly. No business, however large, which has been built up by honest industry and business skill and sagacity, without any special privilege or wrong advantage, but on equal terms with all who choose to compete, can be called by the odious word monopoly: and it is a sad thing to see contrary notion loosely disseminated in a free country like this. And then you state, more clearly than I have ever before seen it stated, how monopolies have been wrong advantage. I hope I am not im-posing on you by quoting the following from your editorial-I simply want to have it published again if I can:

The history of Carnegie with his secret and corrupt rebates and criminal advantages over his ompetitors which he secured from the railroads nd which enabled him to overwhelm his competi tors are accurate reflexes of the methods and system by which the Standard Oil attained its improvements and to put at the disposal they would to a Legislature, and bribed and of the administration greatly larger briber were about equals in criminality. The sugar trust could not prevent the liveliest con tition in that most lucrative and attractive trad who would compete. There is nothing repre who would compete. There is nothing repre-hensible in buying out and shutting up a rival refinery, but there is everything that is vite in establishing secret freight rates and rebates whereby to distribute sugar at advantages in which a competitor may not share. In the past, too, tonnage for the railroads has not been the sole motive: railroad managers and officials have had their full share of the corruption. There is not a railroad out of Pittsburg that is not a witness to this.

in this country against large businesses or wealth, however great, built up and acquired without any special privilege of wrongful advantage. A newspaper which professes to think otherwise (for the sake of its circulation, it may be) is "barking up the wrong tree," as the homely saying is.

BROOKLIN, March 1. W. J. GAYNOR.

> A Song of Silence. h, the blessed drops of slience. That are falling now like oil, Sailors now may weigh their anchors For a safe and prosperous trip: Is a haven for a ship. Oh, the blessed flakes of stlenge

That are falling now like snow, Hushing all the sounds of conflict Which have deafened high and low. All the scars are covered over With the touch so soft and light And the prospect which it makes us shines before us pure and white. MCLANDSUBOR-WHAT IV.-The North River Tunnels and the

City's Debt Incurring Power. The intermingling of commerce and nanufacturing in a single conge neighborhood is a feature peculiar to New York. The bulk of the city's industry as well as the major part of its trade is concentrated in the lower half of Manhattan. Certain kinds of manufacturing are distinctly urban in character and ar of necessity conducted within easy reach of their market. They are found in all great cities, but are as a rule located just outside the mercantile centre. In New York they are forced to be within the trade centre owing to the absence of adequate freight transportation between it and the

The concentration of trade and industry

outlying parts of the city.

has brought about a similar concentration brings as high a price anywhere else in the world as in the congested area of Manhattan. The highest price known to have been obtained for a building site assumed to be the triumph of the Jo-i or in London is \$339 a square foot. The record price in New York is \$583 a square foot. The area of high priced land in New York is contained in the five Manhattan tax assessment districts extending from the Battery to Ninety-sixth street. These districts contribute nearly no per cent. of the city's entire real estate tax levy. The land there defrays in large measure the cost of government in the suburban boroughs. It provides most of the assessed real estate valuation upon which the city's debt incurring power is based.

The congestion of business is at once a sanitary evil and a hindrance to the is its wholesale commerce, but when store rents mount so high as \$20 a square foot a year it is obvious that only a select few of the most profitable lines of trade can afford to pay for a location here. The congestion should on every account be relieved by the provision of rapid transit freight lines, which would draw off both factories and resident factory operatives from lower Manhattan, A migration of this sort would involve a material decrease in the value of real estate in Manhattan. The loss there would mean a gain elsewhere, for the removal of factories would cause not a destruction but a transfer of factory value. It is therefor of the utmost importance to the credit and income of the city whether the transfer is made to the outlying boroughs or

The Public Service Commission not appear to have given any thought as yet to the subject of interporough freight. facilities, although it is an integral element of the passenger transportation problem. Meanwhile a syndicate represented by William J. Wilgus, recently chief engineer of the New York Central railroad, has applied for a franchise to construct a freight tunnel and subway connecting the entire waterfront of lower Manhattan with New Jersey. It is evident also that the McAdoo tunnel system will draw industries as well as population away from New York.

The Cortlandt street tubes of the system will be ready for travel in July. They will connect the Manhattan terminal with a great tract of salt meadow at the head of Newark Bay that is being developed into cheap manufacturing sites. huge terminal office building in Cortlandt street, in the heart of the machinery district, has attracted many tenants in the machine trade. With a factory at the New Jersey end of the tunnel, a small office at the Manhattan end will replace the extensive salesrooms heretofore mainained in New York. A few minutes ride will take customers without discomfort from office to factory.

Just now every economic influence favors the growth of New Jersey at the expense of this town. The channels of ordinate sums have been invested in Fast of antiquity. River bridges and tunnels, but the potential traffic of the new bridges and tunnels is only partly developed in the absence of a competent handling of transit affaire. Meanwhile real estate in Brooklyn and Queens has been mulcted in heavy taxes on the strength of transportation prospects which appear more remote to-day than they did two years ago. The only substantial increase in passenger traffic assured in the near future is that promised

by the Hudson River tunnels. The North River tunnels will greatly reenforce the advantages which New Jersey possesses over the outlying boroughs of New York in the way of cheap residence and factory sites. low taxation and superior railway freight facilities. These advantages have been sufficient in the recent past to attract manufacturing concerns from New York, including particularly Brooklyn; and the railroad lines from Jersey City to Trenton and Paterson are flanked by almost continuous rows of factories. 1900 and 1905 the capital invested in manu facture in New Jersey increased 50 per cent, and the value of the annual factory products 40 per cent., while in New York city the invested capital increased only 22 per cent. and the products 30 per cent.

To meet the growing industrial competition of New Jersey the city is considering a project to develop Jamaica Bay cost of \$50,000,000. It is quite certain that the expenditure would be a waste be connected with commercial Manhattan by a rapid transit freight line

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Something in my emotion over the present juncture of public affairs reminds me not unpleasantly of the words of the late Judge "Are you going to attend the funeral of General Butler?" a friend asked him. "No," was the calm reply—"No, I am not going to attend-but I heartily approve NEW YORK, March 2.

Has Rhode Island Any Capital?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Far be is from me to attempt to criticise or contradict any statement that your constitutional lawyer friend Little Rhody" makes in to day's lasue ab capitals of Rhode Island. Until his rather learned article I, with every one else who knows anything about Rhode Island, thought that the State did not have such a thing as a capital. To

be sure there is a big State House in Providence and the Legislature sits here from January to May every year; but, take notice, "Little Rhe I defy him to point out anything in the Constitu. I dery him to point our anything in the constitu-tion which says that any city or town shall be the capital of the State. According to the Secretary of State there is no such thing as "the capital of

We Give It Up. To the Editor of Tes Sun-Sir: Just why is it that Earl Derr Biggers does not want Roosevelt criticised? George T. Hollis. BOSTON, March 1.

A CLAMDIGHER

A Tobacco Reart. I might have wed, but realized What married life might mean, And so I but idealized

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 1.

CHINA.

sideration of Her Policy as Suggested by Prince Chun's Letter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun of February 26 there appears a brief summary of a private letter written by the Recent of China Prince Chun, to President rusal of every student of world politics. is clearly indicative of the new spirit a vain in the long struggle to right the wrong spirit sniinflicted by President Roosevelt upon inne mating China-that spirit which means assert her independence and recover all as a first class Power. The dismissal of a eminent leader from power is simply an indication of the turmoil on the surface of the rising tide of progress. The same thing was true of Japan during the period of her adjustment. Foreign credited with acute knowlege of this coun try, were constantly led into alarming this or that man lost influence or posi-

beginning of a reign that is justly called Meiji, or "enlightene China has set her hand to the task of acquiring the advantages of modern scientific knowledge, and there will be no real backward steps. A transformation of her system of education, the adjustment of her legal system to modern conditions so that she may recover her full international methods in her industrial world so that she may exploit her own rich resources, the establishment of such a form of constitutional government as is suitable to her neonle and finally the reorganization of her army and navy so that she may defend and preserve herself-all these things seem growth of the city. The life of this town likely to take place in less time than in the case of Japan. China has the advantage of Japan's experience, and the spirit of the

over those of the Shogun which resulted

The whole of Prince Chun's letter would be interesting reading, especially because he "refers somewhat lengthily to the situation in Manchuria." The following clause is especially full of meaning: "Lasting peace depends upon the return of the Japanese to their own country, not only from Manchuria but also from Corea." goes on to express the conviction that Japan will ultimately wholly withdraw from the mainland of Asia. No one familiar with Chinese history could well doubt that if she recovers her strength, as she certainly will when she once completely adinsist upon having what belongs to her This is the counterpoise to Congressman Hobson's "Little Nemo" dream of Japan's conquest of China and use of her "hordes for the overturn of the Western world. is a matter of fact the world has no more to fear from the possible supremacy of one Civilization is quite safe, and the ancestors bemeans were civilized when his and my ncestors were still savages.

If China expects Japan to withdraw from

expects the same from Germany, France. What right/has any of them to Chiploiters to whom might is right? When rights will disappear. Some will think a great conflict between China and Europe Germany and Japan may mutually agre Kiaochau and receive compensation in The question of Hongkong and French he handwriting is on the wall "China for the or otherwise in accordance with whether national affairs or their place is usurped The brief summary of the Regent's letter

tury belongs to Asia, comparatively speakare choked up and incapable of promoting hundred, millions whose history extends the place of even moral lessons par her godspeed? JAMES WALTER DOUGHTY. WILLIAMSBRIDGE, March !.

The Vanishing Indian.

TO THE ETITOR OF THE SUN-SU: Lo! from Washington now comes the announcement that the poor Indian is about to vanish from the cent.

as a shipping and factory centre, at a cheerfully laid down his life that four millions of account of \$50.000.000. It is quite country the his fellow country men might be free. Our American of \$50.000.000. that the expenditure would be a waste vanishing race." and while they are with us, of money unless the improved bay should deep rooted in their grateful hearts and minds will

And a brace where he rests his h

Stick a beam in the blooming ceiling Strengthen up abeam and abait, For the things that held George Washington Will crack under William Tafs. Reenforce the dining room table With a couple of tons of steel, For the lunch that went with Lincoln Won't make & Taftian meal; Put a draught horse up in the stable To carry a good strong load.
Or there'll be nothing left in a couple of weeks
Of the horse that Teddy rode,

Get a man with the reach of a glant To buckle the Taftian be As it was around Roosevelt. For the job of shining his footgear, Oh, hear the oracle speak: Get bids from the nation's hootblacks And award each shoe by the week

Chuck the lamb chop that did for Jefferson Clean out through the kitchen door, Or there'll be nothing heard in the White But Taft calling out for "More!" That used to furnish relief.

He'll want some grub that sticks to the ribs With a pièce de résistance of beeft Rise up. all ye foreign peoples!

Bow down, ye nations of earth?

Salute ye the new idea.

For this is the era of girth!

Yea, this is the era of girth:
Yea, this is the age of the Stout Man,
And this is obesity's day—
If you really want to be President,
How much did you say you weigh?

JOSEPH B. FORAKER.

Appreciation of the Man and His Work by a Lifelons Republican. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have doubt that many of your readers have fulness, his sense of justice, his knowledge of the law, his sympathy with the oppressed and his favincible courage have not been in

charged from the Twenty-fifth Infantry story of Senator Foraker's life, but when it justice in behalf of a friendless body of sol diers who but for him would have been forever stigmetized and blighted will stand forth as his crowning achievement. Those who have followed Mr. Foraker's career a vices which he has rendered the republic the liberation of Cuba: his speeches on the constitutional questions arising at the close of that conflict; his bill providing a temporary civil government for Porto Rico, a anti-foreign element, but was, in truth the

rary civil government for Porto Rico, a piece of admirable constructive statesmanship; his speeches on the admission of Hawaii; his arguments in the great debate on the railroad rate bill and on the Arizona-on the railroad rate bill and on the Arizona-New Mexico Statehood bill; these were all notable intellectual efforts, and they are notable intellectual efforts of legislation backed by the Administration need not now be gone into; the country pretty well understands that he was misrepresented and maligned and that he stood where he did because he was a man with convictions, with courage and with a knowledge of constitutional interpretation that entitled him to a place in the front rank of lawyers.

The example which he set the country and his fellow Senators will not be soon effaced. It was worth while for a mian to stand out speaking forth his convictions, making clear his great arguments, ignoring all the forces that were combined to eliminate him, seeking only to do and speak

him speak and do.

Surely Ohio will not forget the services this great Senator has rendered the nation.

Two years ago he said to an thin and

I want to say this to you at some, in my own State, where I have been loved and trusted and honored. I have never dodged a vote in the Senate; I have never voted for a bill or against it without having satisfied myself that I had reasons satisfactory to my judgment and my conscience for so voting, and I have never cast L vote in the Senate for which I have not at any time been ready to give my reasons to my constituents. eady to give my reasons to my cons

Senator Foraker, when defeated in 1833 for the Governorship of Ohio, after two prilliant terms in the chair, said to a friend;

The nation knows something of the straightforward aims, the heroic courage, the large knowledge of law and the sincere patriotic devotion of Senator Foraker: but it does not know, what those who have been brought into personal relations with him know, his manly and noble spirit, his big hearted generosity, his genius for friendship and his soldierly comradeship. only by virtue of his public services, Joseph Benson Foraker goes back to his law office honored by men who know him and retaining his self-respect. Such a man can never be defeated. Those who come after us and who look back upon the annais of the past four years will reach the conclusion. I believe, that one of the men most worthy of emulation was the senior Senator from Ohio.

A LIFELONG REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 1.

AMUSEMENTS FOR WORKERS. Supervision of Dance Halls Needed for

the Public Good. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. MAY haps untouched upon previously? There should be conducted, by the church if need First, negatively, to counteract the only is therefore full of meaning. It is not to our young working class entertaintoo much to say that the twentieth cen- ments which if not entirely wrong are certainly not entirely right, one chief deing, and especially to China, because what- fect being that they are passive, whereas ever progress and change may take place youth should be active and actively emsewhere the greatest transformation is ployed and should entertain itself. Physitransportation to the outlying boroughs taking place in that mighty empire of four cal activity and development should take Why should we not wish pander to deprayity. Why? Because it is

the easier way to financial success I have read, eagerly, the letters from many well meaning persons insisting that nickel shows should freely continue, because poor people must be entertained. That does not seem to me a good reason for their con-

To THE Error of THE Sen—Sfr. Lo! from which is a work of the announcement that the poor Indian is about to vanish from the cent of the poor Indian is about to vanish from the cent of a monumerial work now issuing from the present of the point of passing away. His life has been lived under conditions through which our own incode that properly conducted amuse-point of passing away. His life has been lived under conditions through which our own race of their memory remains. It would be a vertice of their memory remains. It would be a vertice of their memory remains. It would be a vertice to the conditions were not kept. * "The author of their memory remains. It would be a vertice of their memory remains. It would be a vertice of their memory remains. It would be a vertice of their memory remains. It would be a vertice to desired in both performance and audience, so what is left to do? Most of the girls of the common with his ideality and mystleism has adjacpased, and it is futing that his memory is an attribute of soverleigns, who have issued the coins. Our Torefather of the memory remains of the memory remains the most appropriate and entire to the world.

Efforte the boward march of practical commerce the red man with his ideality and mystleism has adjacpased, and it is futing that his memory remains the most proportice of the proportice of

A Central African Home.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What kind of an idea would it be to start a poputo \$250,000-to build a permanent "home for ex-Presidents" in Central Africa? I be-lieve the fund would be oversubscribed in twenty-four hours. George Franklin.
Palm Beach, Fla., February 28.

Disrespect for St. Patrick. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Ser: If on the birthday of Washington or Lincoln postal cards were to be displayed in New York stores reprewere to be displayed in New YORK stores repre-senting the "Fathers of the Country" in inglori-ous attitudes would the State or Federal author-ties permit it? The answer must be no. Why then should the distribution of cards, un-Christian in sentiment, un-Irish in picture and phrass-be allowed here under the guise of "St. Patrick

Patrick—history shows it—brought civiliza-tion, not to speak of that "unconsidered trifle" Christianity, from central Europe to the western aboves of that consident and the adjoining isl-Surely Irishmen have contributed enough to

cal and effective protest against the standers on their motherland and patron saint from foreign sources which seek their own enrichment at the

this nation's story to be entitled to make a practi

Emotion in French for Warch 4. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Le Rol at